

## NEW SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA OR RECENT DISCOVERY.

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The following four interesting new species may be clearly defined apart from monographic treatment, of which indeed there is little likelihood for some time to come.

### *Ischiodontus granosus* n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subfusiform, brown, conspicuously clothed with semi-erect yellowish brown pubescence. Antennae ( $\delta$ )  $2/5$  as long as the body, of the form prevailing in our other species of the genus, the 2d joint small, about half the length and half the width of the 3d, the latter a little longer than wide, joints 4-10 subequal in length and gradually decreasing in width. Head densely punctate, broadly impressed anteriorly, clypeal margin arcuate. Prothorax slightly wider than long, gradually narrowed from about the basal  $2/5$ , hind angles prolonged, acute, feebly divergent; punctuation rather coarse and dense, becoming finer postero-medially where the punctures are separated by their own diameters or more. The median line is not visibly sulcate, but there is on each side a distinct suboblique impression a little before the base and at about the lateral fourth; hind angles carinate, surface everywhere polished between the punctures. Elytra about  $2 \frac{1}{3}$  times as long as wide, striae distinctly impressed, moderately punctate, intervals rather densely granulate punctate, the punctures occupying the summits of rounded granules, which as a rule are somewhat more elevated in front. Body beneath shining, pubescent, rather finely not closely punctate, the flanks of the prothorax especially so except along their outer margin; last ventral densely punctate apically.

Length 6.5-7.3 mm.; width 1.85-2.25 mm.

Described from two male examples (including type) taken by myself from beneath cover on the sand above the beach at Palm Beach, Florida, April 10, 1925, and a single specimen received from Mr. Blatchley who took it on the Gulf shore of Hog Island opposite Dunedin on the west coast, April 18, 1925.

This species is at once easily separable from our other species of the genus by its granose elytral interspaces which give the elytra a dull scabrous aspect.

**Fornax rugicollis** n. sp.

Elongate, subcylindrical, brown, clothed sparsely with short decumbent pubescence. Antennae ( $\delta$ ) a little longer than the head and thorax, 2d joint  $\frac{1}{3}$  as long as the 3d, the latter a little longer than the 4th, joints 4-8 serriform, the 8th very feebly so. Head convex, very densely, coarsely, variolate punctate. Prothorax  $\frac{1}{4}$  wider than the length on the median line, very slightly narrowed toward the front, sides nearly straight, hind angles produced and acute; disk broadly convex, a punctiform impression each side of the median line just before the middle; surface very densely, coarsely punctate and dull. Elytra  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide, nearly parallel in basal half but with the width measurably greater at middle than at base, gradually narrowed behind the middle; striae lightly impressed, intervals rather finely asperately punctate and moderately shining. Body beneath finely pubescent and moderately shining; prosternum with rather sparse and coarse simple punctures, propleura densely coarsely punctate, metasternum with moderately dense asperate or muricate punctures, abdomen more finely punctured; apex of last ventral narrowly rounded. Length 7.5 mm.; width 2.3 mm.

Described from a single male specimen taken at Hope, Arkansas, by Miss Louise Knobel.

By the characters of Horn's table (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 1886, p. 24) this species falls with *orchesides* and *molestus*, differing from them signally in its much smaller size, cylindrical form, and rugose punctuation of the thorax. The secondary male characters consist of the short erect pilosity on the lower side of the antennal joints, and the comb of short black spinules on the under surface of the basal joint of the protarsi. This last character I think has not before been announced. Its discovery is due to the keen observation of my lamented friend Frederick Blanchard, who noted its presence in several species of *Fornax* and thought it not unlikely that it might occur in all of them.

**Agrilus transimpressus** n. sp.

Form, size and color virtually as in *otiosus*, with which and allies it must be associated by the structure of the antennae and tarsal claws, and the completely armed tibiae in the male. In the series at hand the males have the head, antennae and sides of the thorax blue or blue green, the front

flatly convex and albopubescent; in the female the corresponding parts are more or less bronzed. The median line of the front is feebly impressed in both sexes, the occiput slightly strigose. The prothorax is strongly transversely strigose, the carina of the hind angles variable in development but as a rule rather feeble and obtuse. Elytra, antennae, legs and body beneath (except secondary sexual characters) nearly as in *otiosus*. In the male the median line of the body is not conspicuously pubescent, scarcely more so than in the female; the first ventral broadly longitudinally impressed, the second broadly rather strongly transversely sulcate or concave as viewed from the side.

Length 4.5-5.3 mm.

Described from a good series of specimens of both sexes sent me by Miss Louise Knobel, who took them at Hope, Ark., on a green shoot of a decrepit black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), April, 1925. It is not unlikely that this species will be found in collections mixed with *otiosus*, in which case the strongly transversely impressed 2d ventral of the male (a unique character in the genus so far as I know) will make its recognition easy.

In Entomological News, 1920, p. 10, Mr. Knull gives a table for separation of the males of the eastern species of the *otiosus* group. In this table the present species will be associated with *juglandis* and *frosti*, both of which have the basal two segments of the abdomen longitudinally grooved in the usual manner. In *transimpresus* the genital sheath is parallel sided apically, the sides of the flattened penis sinuate before the finely acute tip.

Mr. Knull, on p. 8 of the above reference, states that in the female of *juglandis* "only the anterior and middle tibiae are mucronate." It would be remarkable if this were the case, but there must be some mistake here. In a series of *juglandis* sent me some time ago by Mr. Knull himself, the tibiae in the female are all unarmed at tip.

#### *Ibidion polingi* n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, brown, shining, elytra each with a narrow somewhat irregular (zigzag) yellow fascia, extending obliquely outward and backward from the suture at about the basal third, sometimes attaining the side margin but more often not, the fascia rarely entirely wanting. Upper surface sparsely clothed with fine short recumbent pale pubescence, the elytra also each with three series of longer erect hairs

springing from coarser punctures; the thorax, legs and lower side of the antennae in basal half sparsely bristling with similar erect hairs. Antennae slender, just passing the elytral apex in the female, in the male somewhat stouter and passing the elytral apex by about three and one-half joints. Head rather densely subrugosely punctate. Prothorax cylindrical, two-thirds longer than wide, transversely impressed near base and apex, disk with three tuberculiform elevations forming a transverse triangle, the one on the median line at about the middle of the length and a little behind the other two; there are also two other faintly indicated tubercles before the posterior transverse impression; punctuation fine and sparse. Elytra nearly three times as long and two-thirds wider than the prothorax, and almost three times as long as wide; humeri rectangular with rounded angles; inner margins slightly diverging at the sutural angles, the apices either rounded or feebly subtruncate. Body beneath nearly smooth with very fine, sparse, recumbent pubescence; last ventral broadly subangulate at tip in the female, narrowly subtruncate in the male. Thighs moderately clavate, the anterior ones a little stouter. Length 10-12 mm.; width 2.25-2.8 mm.

Described from a series of eight specimens, all taken by Mr. O. C. Poling in the Baboquivari Mts., Arizona. The type is a female in the writer's collection; a paratype has been sent to the National Museum Collection.

This is a less slender insect than either *exclamationis* or *townsendi* and quite differently marked.